

## CAPITOL GROUNDS RING WITH SONG "NO MORE RUM"

Hundreds of Children Join In  
Anti-Saloon Services and  
Recite Oath

## DOCTOR BAKER SPEAKS TO LINCOLN-LEE LEGION

Two Processions, Headed By  
Bands, Meet To Participate  
In Rousing Rally

(From Monday Advertiser.)  
Lots of folk, when they saw the parade of the Lincoln-Lee Legion yesterday afternoon, thought at first that they had been misinformed about the Mid-Pacific Carnival ending on Saturday night. Upon inquiry of participants, however, they learned that it was a carnival of another kind—that it was an anti-saloon carnival.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon hundreds of school children, Sunday school children and others who are members of the Lincoln-Lee Legion gathered, one group in Thomas Square and another at the Kaunakapili Church, and formed two processions which marched and met in the palace grounds around the bandstand, near the gate at the corner of King and Richards streets.

The Hawaiian band led the procession from Kaunakapili Church and the Twenty-fifth Infantry band headed the group of children and others who were coming from Thomas Square. There were probably sixteen hundred children gathered together, and a goodly number of grown folks, men and women, to watch over them, guide them in marching and lead them in their singing.

In Thomas Square the Twenty-fifth Infantry band occupied the bandstand and played inspiring pieces while groups of children and others, led by teachers, came to the park from along the numerous streets that find a meeting place there.

One small Japanese carried a great drum, which he whacked religiously whenever his guiding teacher's right foot hit the ground.

A number of men of the United States army, hearing the army band and seeing the scores of little fluttering American flags beneath the foliage of the square investigated the cause of the jubilation.

"Get in and march with the procession," said one of the boys in khaki to his comrade, reposing restfully on a green bench.

"Nothing doing," declared the other. "I've had enough carnival marching to keep dreaming 'em on the hike for the next week. It's good to see somebody else do the marching. But I feel sorry for some of those babies who've got to walk all the way to the Capitol."

But the children were enjoying it. Few of them sat down when they had an opportunity to do so, but ran about making friends with children of other camps. There were many placards of white, bearing the legend "Lincoln-Lee Campaigners," and the bearers thereof, boys, were mighty proud of the distinction conferred on them. Then there were the banners of various Sunday schools, ornate affairs, with tassels and ribbons, girls holding on to the ribbons.

Richard H. Trent was in evidence, also John Martin and Theodore Richards. Mr. Martin showed considerable knowledge of military tactics in getting the kiddies into line.

Headed by the band they marched along King street, making a brave sight, and there, in the grounds of the executive building, the hundreds from Palama and Kalihi were waiting them.

Dr. J. W. Wadman steered everybody to the bandstand and opened the exercises of the afternoon by calling on each school's representation for its school song.

Created about the old band stand the boys and girls of several races and nationalities created a fine spectacle, but there was not a man with a moving-picture machine in sight. They must have all been busy at the war in Europe, with no time to spare for such an impressive though peaceful pageant as was the event of yesterday.

Doctor Wadman expressed regret that a moving-picture machine was not in evidence. He told the children and the teachers so, and they all felt the same way.

There were Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Russian and half a dozen other nationalities represented, and many denominations of the religious world.

The singing of the children was enjoyed by the bystanders and by the children themselves. Each contingent tried to shine a little brighter than its neighbor in the rendition of its individual song.

Doctor Wadman was prompt, at the end of each song, to fire an expression of praise in the direction of the performers. "That's splendid, now for the next." That was his style, and it kept the interest and attention of the children.

Dr. Purley A. Baker, a renowned temperance worker and leader, was introduced to the Philippines and the bigger children, and their adult friends, and everybody. They waved their flags and applauded. Doctor Baker said he was glad to have the opportunity of talking to them and gave them an interesting account of what the name of Abraham Lincoln meant to the temperance cause. He told how the immoral Lincoln had led many to take the oath of total abstinence and he gave the children the Lincoln oath. "With God's help, we'll see this thing through."

"We asked them to recite this oath, and they did so, several times, raising their right hands, as he instructed them, clenching their fists and, with varying emphasis and understanding elocuting

## HAWAIIAN COUNTY WILL PAY BILLS

Wants Legislature to Authorize  
Discharge of Many Obligations Contracted in 1914

County Attorney W. H. Beers of Hilo is in Honolulu to take up with the legislature the matter of Hawaii county's unpaid bills of the year 1914, aggregating more than \$10,000. These bills were passed by the supervisors last year but held up by the auditor because there were no funds in the treasury to pay them. As the law prohibits paying the bills of one year out of the revenue of another it is necessary for an act of the legislature to authorize Hawaii county to pay these 1914 claims out of the 1915 money. There are more claims, in the hands of the county clerk, not yet presented to the board.

Even the day laborers of the district have not drawn their pay for November and December of last year, and some of them for October, and Road Supervisor Vierra's salary is held up. It is understood that the laborers have got credit as best they could, at various stores, on the strength of the money that was coming to them. The recent work on Front street in Hilo was done on this basis. Supervisor Ewaliko held that the work was so necessary it had to be done anyhow, and he went ahead on credit, and even the pick and shovel men worked on credit.

The unpaid payrolls of October, November and December account, very largely for the size of the South Hilo figures in the table of unpaid bills appearing below. The rest of the bills in the district, as in all the others, are for supplies, etc., and local merchants of all sorts are creditors. Some of the bills are as old as last July. There is money to pay them now, and it is expected that the legislature will pass an enabling act, in which case warrants will be issued. At the same time the legislature is being asked to pass an act, drawn by Deputy County Attorney Heen, which will give force to the criminal section of the law prohibiting supervisors from exceeding their appropriations.

But for the unsettled payrolls of South Hilo, North Hilo would have several times as large a deficit as any other district. As it is, her total of \$8530.51 is nearly twice that of South Hilo. This is owing to the many bills contracted, without authorization, by former Supervisor Kealoha. They are for work actually done, and for materials and supplies delivered, and there is no question as to their correctness. But they were far beyond what the board had apportioned to that district, Kealoha having gone ahead on his own hook. As the county got the benefit of the work, the board voted to approve them, and the auditor now awaits authority to issue warrants for them.

Following are the totals of the unpaid bills as approved by the board, for each district:

South Kona	725.66
North Kona	767.37
South Kohala	662.98
North Kohala	959.37
North Hilo	8,530.51
South Hilo	4,428.45
General Fund	613.93
Total	\$16,993.25

## MRS. KAWEWEHI DIES OF HEART TROUBLE

The wife of Representative Kawewehi of Kona, Hawaii, died at six o'clock last evening at their temporary residence in Alapai lane, Palama. She had suffered for some time with heart trouble. The remains will be embalmed and will be on view at the Silva undertaking parlors this evening. Representative Kawewehi will accompany the body to Kona tomorrow aboard the steamship Mauna Kea. Mrs. Kawewehi was 41 years of age. They had been married twenty-one years.

"With God's help, we'll see this thing through."

Doctor Baker asked Doctor Wadman to further explain the significance of the Lincoln abstinence oath and the Honolulu clergyman informed the children that "seeing this thing through."

"Applied, of course, to fighting the saloon, fighting King Alcohol."

"No more rum," were the closing words of the chorus and the young hundreds intoned them effectively. They appeared to like the phrase and doubtless will be humming it for weeks to come, at home and going to and coming from school.

Doctor Baker introduced Mr. Metcalf, who is traveling with him, saying that he was a business man who was doing everything in his power for the benefit of children. Mr. Metcalf stated that it gave him a peculiar pleasure to look upon so many faces and nationalities represented. He had never before had just such an experience. He had observed what a great amount of good had been accomplished by the Christian workers here and thought these islands fortunate. He concluded by declaring that in a very few years there would not be a drop of alcohol sold in the islands or anywhere else in the United States, and that this meeting in the grounds of the Honolulu capitol would some day be a pleasant memory to the men and women, who, as little children, had gathered here on this occasion. Long before they grew up, he said, all rum would be abolished beneath the Stars and Stripes.

After singing "Aloha Oe, Hawaii Pono!" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the children went their several ways in charge of the teachers and guardians who had accompanied them throughout.

## SHIPPING MEASURE AND 'WAR ZONE' NOTE NEW ISSUES

President's Attitude On Exportation of Munitions of War Arouses German-Americans

## REFUSAL TO ESTABLISH EMBARGO IS UNPOPULAR

Foreign Policies of Administration  
Denounced As Weakest In  
History of Nation

By ERNEST G. WALKER  
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

The all-absorbing story at Washington is in the Ship Purchase Bill. That proposition to spend \$30,000,000 in acquiring merchant ships to be operated by the United States government has led to almost unexplained contention and controversy. It has smashed the winter's program for legislation. The absence of any close ally in the senate permitted the Republican minority to talk this bill to a standstill. The minority probably would have been worn out by an aggressive democracy, but for the defection of seven of their senators, who have been voting with Republicans most of the time during a fortnight of remarkable but not altogether interesting maneuvers.

The present, or sixty-third congress, expires by constitutional limitation on Thursday, March 4, at noon. Time is virtually up, when the annual supply bills, which must be passed by congress at this session, or at an extra session, can be blocked off. But President Wilson, blocked by the militant senate minority, has been turning to other alternatives. He has his fighting clothes on. He is getting the bill passed by the house, where the Democratic majority is overwhelming, and amending it to another shipping bill that the senate enacted last year.

The administration claims there is great need of more ships to transport the country's products to Europe. The special aim at this time, however, is to capture the markets of South America.

A feeling is abroad that Great Britain will strive vigorously to retain this South American trade, and to keep over as much of the German custom there as possible. But European countries necessarily will be crippled because of the war for the next few years, and the intervening time is looked upon as American opportunity. All the shippers on both coasts are working overtime in the construction of American ships for the merchant trade. Even with this there is said to be necessity of some encouragement, and the President wants to furnish this encouragement, as his critics say, by discouraging private enterprise.

Note State Department

The state department's note to Germany, in warning against Berlin's threat to shipping under neutral flags in the North Sea, has stirred Washington more or less profoundly. The language of the note is believed to have been President Wilson's. The style and phrasing are distinctly his. And though Republicans have assailed the Democratic administration's foreign policy ineffectively, they have expressed admiration for the tone and tenor of this latest paper. Former Senator Depew of New York, a veteran and venerable Republican, said the other day this stern note to Germany was in keeping with the very best tradition of the state department.

Former President Taft, whom some Republicans talk about renominating again next year, gave an interview at Toronto, Canada, and referred to the note to Germany, and alike that to Great Britain on the use of the United States flag for protection of British merchant shipping, as "clear, dignified and emphatic."

Official circles here to not regard very seriously the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over the Lusitania and other British ships. The situation is so tense for Germany, however, that the state department, as a matter of good diplomacy, felt bound to protest. The purpose evidently is to make up the case fully in anticipation of possible German action in allowing a submarine to send a United States warship or merchantman on which citizens of the United States are passengers to the bottom without observing the usages of international law.

The way of a mighty neutral, greatest nation indeed of all the neutrals remaining in the world is very hard. The bitterest antagonists would not question President Wilson's industrious efforts to favor neither Germany nor Great Britain. He and his administration have thus incurred the hatred of German-Americans, who are several millions in the United States, and apparently, if press dispatches can be believed, of Germany. The administration's influence has been stoutly against legislation to prohibit the exportation of munitions of war. Such bills have been vigorously pressed in senate and house, but to no purpose. Out in the states an aggressive propaganda has been encouraged in behalf of this legislation.

Dere Not Set Precedent

Former President Taft has reiterated on several occasions that "we would be fools for two reasons" to prohibit such exportations: "first, because we dare not set a precedent which might work distinctly to our disadvantage should that very unlikely event for us, war, ever come to be a reality; second, because there is a large amount of capital invested legitimately in the manufacture of war engines and materials in our country."

## NEW PLAN FOR REINSTATEMENTS

Suggested That Officers Retired  
For Disability May Return  
To Service

Favor is manifested at Washington toward a clause which has been recommended by the senate military committee authorizing the president to restore to the active list those army officers who have been retired for physical disability and who may during the next two years qualify physically for duty. It is proposed that officers who are less than sixty years of age shall be eligible to this restoration, and that they shall be carried as "additionalists" on the register, and when due for promotion shall demonstrate their fitness, physically and professionally, for advancement. There is some disposition, however, to enact legislation which will produce any more additional officers, but it is appreciated that in the case of restoration to the active list it would be unfair if the retired officers were not regarded as extra members; otherwise they would arrest promotion and cause much discontent.

It is appreciated that there are some officers who have been retired for disability and who have sufficiently recovered to justify their assignment to active duty. These officers frequently appeal to congress, and their friends, and sometimes quite persistent in urging legislation in their behalf. It has been felt that congress would be relieved of these importunities and ample justice would be done in individual instances of merit if there were a law which permitted the President to exercise his discretion and restore officers to the active list after a course of demonstration of personal fitness. If this legislation is enacted, probably some restriction will be placed on the age of officers who are rendered eligible to restoration, it being considered that those who are somewhere near sixty years of age should not be regarded as entitled to transfer from the retired to the active list.

But such words from such an eminent man has not broken the force of German criticisms, and it is easy to see that these may eventually be given a political turn and even be a deciding factor in the defeat of President Wilson for reelection.

But one hears it said much that the President must be ready to back up his words to the Germans that this government will not acquiesce in the Berlin admiralty's proclamation that waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the war zone, and that it may not always be possible to exempt neutral vessels from attacks. Washington has no doubt at all that the President will back up his words. The authorities at Berlin have proceeded so recklessly and so defiantly, however, as to alienate some of the friendly advantages they may have been gaining with American public opinion.

And recently cablegrams have been coming from England that popular sentiment there was running adversely to the United States. There has been a shock to friends of the Allies, who are probably fourth-fifths of the American people. But it has not been altogether surprising, because fully expected that rigid neutrality would provoke belittlements in Europe, who could have great advantage by American favor.

Foreign Policies an Issue

The foreign policies of his administration were severely and adversely criticized by President Wilson's campaign. Republicans fiercely attacked his management in Mexico. This caused when there was thought to be a good prospect of a permanent peace with the deposing Huerta, but the civil dissension in Mexico has gone from one extreme to another. Catholic church authorities have protested against outrages upon their priests and nuns throughout Mexico, and to no purpose have requested the state department to intervene. Carranza and Villa, erstwhile comrades in revolution, are now testing their supremacy by resort to arms. The President insists that these red-handed revolutionists shall have full opportunity, as far as the United States is concerned, to fight out their differences. He is as stoutly as ever against any intervention. Of course, if there were intervention, this government, from the peculiar situation in Mexico, would find itself compelled to stand behind reactionary influences. These are in large part the influences that despoiled the republic and brought on revolution. They are still the organized forces and would most surely re-establish themselves if an outside government were to restore order.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a candidate for the Presidency, recently said that "Nearly the worst blot we have had in the conduct of our foreign affairs during the life of this government has been during the Wilson administration." Although that is an exaggerated statement, permitted to a candidate for high office, Republicans will make the most of the condition as a campaign issue. Of course, they were interventionists, but the controversy with Germany and Great Britain in excellent fashion, something may have been accomplished to dissipate this issue. Only a lasting peace will quiet the complaints as to Mexico.

Scandal in San Domingo

The scandal over the United States mission in San Domingo that Senator-elect James D. Phelan of California is still investigating lends color to these political charges. Secretary Bryan's selection of James M. Sullivan, a New York Democratic "boiler" for minister to San Domingo, has been followed by revelations about big contracts and banking favors. Sullivan has not been directly connected with any corruption, but the atmosphere of the situation has been entirely discreditable to him.

## BRITISH SURGEON TELLS OF ATTACK ON BELGIAN COAST

Resident of Hawaii Received Details of Naval Assault Upon German Batteries

## WARSHIPS RECEIVE VERY HOT WELCOME FROM LAND

Graphic Account of Bombardment  
and Deadly Firing by  
Teuton Guns

Following are excerpts from a letter received recently by Thomas Holston Little, from a doctor in the British navy, which tells of some of the fighting by the British warships that have been bombarding the German defenses along the Belgian coast:

"No doubt you will be wondering what has happened to me since joining the navy. So far I have had very good luck. I remained on in the barracks for about a month when I came first and I worked if I should ever get sent to sea. One morning I was awakened at about seven a. m. and received a signal that I was to go aboard H. M. S. Vestal, immediately. I knew the Vestal usually went out with classes for gunnery practice and that during the firing they had a surgeon aboard in case of accidents. Well, I repaired aboard just with my coat, expecting to go out for a day's shooting. When I got aboard the first lieutenant asked me where my gear was as we were going off to the Belgian coast. I immediately hurried back, packed a bag and got aboard again. When I arrived I was greeted by an official who gave me a paper to sign—my name and next of kin. I began to think we were in for a warm time and I was certain of it, when, five minutes later, a revolver was shoved into my hand.

"The captain then called the crew and gave them a speech. We left the next day for Dover, remained in Dover one day and then departed at midnight for Dunkirk. We proceeded in the early morning, accompanied by other ships and destroyers, out to the rendezvous, a busy one off Neuport. Then we got the order to go into action. I supplied the guns' crews with cotton wool for their ears, then we started firing. The noise is extremely deafening at first but you get used to it. We were carrying four four-inch guns. We lay about one and one-half miles from the coast and that morning fired 800 rounds in two hours. It was a weird sight. The Hunns were coming along the beach and we simply moved them down as fast as they came along. We knocked houses to bits and by the time we were finished the whole shore was a blazing mass. That morning we had no reply from the beach.

"Next morning we were at it again but this time we got a very warm reception. The Germans had brought up a battery of heavy guns through the night. They let us get close in and then opened fire. It was quite a bit of fun for a few minutes, their big shells came shrieking through the air, the shriek getting louder and louder. This was followed by a huge splash of water mingled with green smoke and flames. They seemed to be all round us. One went crash through one of our ventilators but providentially did not burst. If it had half the crew problem would have been killed or wounded. They were getting our range every time and just by sheer luck we escaped that morning. The Crusader, a destroyer with the admiral aboard, had a lucky escape, a 'Jack Johnson,' just striking a yard short of her stern. The destroyers cleared off at thirty-five knots covered with black smoke. I thought they were all on fire but the black smoke is driven out of the funnels by special apparatus in order to hide them. The whole scene was very exciting. You wondered what was going to happen next.

"We returned that day, as we were hopelessly outnumbered, their guns being eleven inch to our four inch. The next day we were at it again. This time we stuck it out and in about quarter of an hour we silenced their batteries. They were very close, some yards short of us. Submarines were sighted but we got out of their way, the destroyers keeping them off. This performance was a daily occurrence. About a fortnight after we had started, the Falcon, a destroyer, was struck by a shell on her bridge. The captain and eight others were killed and thirteen men wounded. The bridge was wrecked and the forecastle presented a shambles. Nothing but legs and arms lay about. The same day the Brilliant had one killed and the Rencoe fifteen injured. We wondered when our turn would come. We hadn't long to wait. The following day one shell burst off our forecastle, killed one man outright and wounded the first lieutenant and two others. The next shot struck our bow and not a big hole in it. We continued firing for some time but had no clear out. We got three cheers from the Venerable's (battleship) crew as we passed.

"We buried the man at sea, which was rather impressive. We went into Dunkirk usually in the evenings and there I used to go up to the railway sheds and attend the wounded. They came in hundreds—hadn't been long, many of them, for a week; frightfully septic.

"We were always being pestered by Taubers trying to drop bombs on us but none of them were near, although they did considerable damage in Dunkirk.

"We were eventually recalled after being out there for six weeks and returned to Chatham. From Chatham

## COALING DEVICE WILL BE TESTED

American Warships to Participate in Experiments in Taking On Fuel at Sea

Some important tests will occur with ships of the Atlantic fleet while they are in Cuban waters and in the neighborhood of the naval station at Guantanamo, now that the vessels are destined to postpone the trip to the west coast through the Panama Canal until July. This test will be an extensive series of coaling at sea, in which the naval colliers attached to the fleet will be employed. These colliers are equipped with a type apparatus, which has demonstrated its efficiency, and which is proposed for installation on new colliers as they are ready for service. It is desired to know in what direction improvements may be made and to what extent coaling at sea may be conducted in order that the efficiency of ships in time of war may be maintained by a renewal of the exhausted fuel supply without the necessity of returning to a coaling depot. It was originally planned that the battleship Rhode Island should be used in this connection, but the vessel has been obliged to come North to a dry dock for its regular period of docking.

This will render it necessary for the commander-in-chief of the fleet to select another ship, and possibly more than one of the big vessels will be engaged on this work. The instructions which will govern the test require a transfer of coal from the colliers to the battleship under all sorts of conditions of weather and sea, it being desired to have as convincing and thorough demonstrations as it is possible, and to anticipate the varied circumstances under which coaling at sea will be carried on in time of war. It has already been shown during the present war in Europe that it is important to keep vessels at sea with as little interruption as may be. To this end it is imperative that there be devised a method of furnishing ships with fuel, both coal and oil, without requiring that these vessels, shall, proceed, sometimes at great distances, to a supply depot.

## ARMY WIFE'S STORY OF COURT MARTIAL WINS DIVORCE SUIT

The Washington Post in a recent special dispatch from Detroit says:

"Deserted and left penniless with two small children to face the ordeal of her husband's court-martial, Mrs. Mildred Hutton Bishop said in her divorce suit before Judge Hosmer that to an army-bred woman this was a far worse disgrace than if he had treated her like a brute.

"Capt. Augustus H. Bishop, her husband, was in command of Company G, little infantry, U. S. A. He was for a time stationed at Fort Wayne, but saw service in the Philippines. It was in San Francisco that he deserted his family in 1912. The court-martial was held July 19 following, and he was convicted of desertion and making away with company funds.

"Mrs. Bishop came from a military family. Her father was in the service thirty-four years. She and her children have been cared for by a brother. The brother said that Captain Bishop committed an unpardonable sin, according to army ethics. He appeared to feel the disgrace more than Mrs. Bishop. A decree was granted.

## MARQUES NOW THE CONSUL OF BELGIUM

Dr. A. Marques, consul for France, yesterday gave out the following official announcement for publication:

"The royal government of Belgium, having decided to withdraw her offices to all Belgian consuls, who are German subjects, the government has dismissed Robert Lange, who has been up to this date Belgian vice consul in Honolulu.

Dr. A. Marques, consul of France, has been requested to take charge immediately of all Belgian interests in this Territory."

## HAWAIIAN LOSES LIFE THROUGH CARELESSNESS

Eben Napoleon, a native of Hawaii, aged 23 years, lost his life by an accident near Olaa. He was an employee of the Hilo railway company, and while coupling cars was caught between two cars. No one saw the actual occurrence. He was seen to give a signal to the engineer, indicating the distance between the cars, and stepped between them to couple them, or to pass to the other side and was caught. His body was seen above the ground, until the cars were separated. He died soon after reaching the hospital.

We went to Sheerness and passed the remains of the Bulwark one hour after she was blown up. Nothing but a heap of scrap iron was to be seen and innumerable launches sailing round looking for survivors. They then sailed from Sheerness to Portsmouth during the gale in the channel and enjoyed it immensely. It was a glorious sight to watch the big seas breaking over us. I kept on the bridge all night, as I was most anxious to see it.

## FIVE PEDESTRIANS ARE RUN DOWN BY AUTOS: ONE KILLED

Building Inspector Murasky, In City Machine, Among Drivers Who Are in Trouble

## JAPANESE LOSES LIFE WHEN HIT BY MACHINE

Practically All Accidents Reported to Police Were Due to Reckless Speeding

(From Monday Advertiser.)  
Beginning with the running down of little William Mikala at Alapai and King street at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, a series of automobile accidents occurred which ended in the arrest of Building Inspector Charles Murasky last night shortly after nine o'clock for running down and injuring Y. Shukuka at Liliha and School streets.

William Mikala was playing in King street near Alapai street Saturday afternoon and, it is claimed, ran in front of automobile numbered 33,763. The injured child was taken to the Queen's Hospital. His injuries were reported as not being serious. The police have not yet been able to locate the driver of car 33,763.

Japanese Is Killed

At an early hour yesterday morning, Kawakami, a Japanese, staggered across Nuuanu street near the mausoleum. Automobile 1294, driven by Matsuda, a Japanese, was going out Nuuanu street at a reasonable rate of speed. According to Oliver Lanning, who witnessed the accident, Matsuda used every precaution to avoid hitting Kawakami, who was thrown several feet, when he was struck by the car. The injured man was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival. Physicians at the hospital stated that the Japanese's skull was fractured.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning, while it was still dark, J. F. Coster was run down and severely bruised in King street, near the government nursery. Coster was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained several painful, but not serious injuries. To the police, Coster stated that he was run down by a Ford car, and that after he was struck, the driver turned off his lights, which prevented him from getting its number.

Abandoned His Victims

At Beretania and Nuuanu streets last evening shortly after five o'clock, James McQueen, driving on the wrong side of the street at a furious pace, ran down John Holster, on a motorcycle. C. W. C. Deering, who was passing in his automobile and called upon McQueen to stop. Mr. Deering said that McQueen called back to him that he (Deering) was not a police officer and that it was none of his business. Mr. Deering then went to the police station and reported the matter. McQueen was arrested shortly after and was released by Sheriff Rose to appear this morning. Mr. Deering will testify as to the facts in the case in the police court this morning.

Murasky Drives Furiously

According to the police, Building Inspector Charles Murasky driving a county automobile, registered No. 1768, drove at a furious pace on Liliha street shortly after seven o'clock last night. Speeding out of Liliha street, not far above King street, the police claim, Murasky knocked an enlisted man down with his car. The soldier, whose name the police have not yet been able to obtain, was not seriously injured. Speeding on his way, Murasky ran down and knocked senseless a Japanese named Y. Shukuka, at Liliha and School streets. Murasky did not stop. Witnesses took the number of the car, however, and after an investigation by Officer Markham, Murasky was arrested for and later called at the police station. He was in close consultation with Captain of Detectives McDuffie in the latter's office for some time. What disposition the police will make of this case, the authorities refused to state.

HAWAII TO BE GIVEN  
MORE COAST ARTILLERY

While it is the intention of the war department to send coast artillery companies to distant stations from time to time as the installation of armament in the fortifications progresses, only three companies are under orders to proceed from their present stations in the United States. They are the Sixteenth company, now at Fort Monroe, S. C., which will proceed this month to the Canal Zone, and the Fortieth company, now at Fort Howard, Md., and the 116th company, now at Fort Screven, Ga., which will proceed to the Canal Zone about April 15.

The companies to go later to the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippines have not been selected. It is expected that two tarrets carrying each two 14-inch guns, built for installation on El Fraile island at the entrance to Manila bay, will be shipped to the Philippines some time next summer, and probably additional coast artillery companies will be sent there about that time.